

It seems according to our special dispatch from Charleston, published yesterday morning, that Mr. J. H. Good, of this city is anxious to distinguish himself in the West Virginia Legislature, even if in so doing he is obliged, like the incendiary who fired the dome of Ephesus, to render his name infamous for all time to come. He thinks that the man who would assassinate President Grant and General Sheridan would secure a more enduring fame than that of Napoleon. This is the atrocious sentiment that he was weak and wicked enough to utter on the floor of the House of Delegates Thursday, in the course of his speech on the Louisiana resolutions of censure, introduced by himself and others a few days since. The most charitable view to be taken of such an utterance is that the author of it was drunk when he gave vent to it. If he was duly sober, there are no words of censure and reprobation too severe to be applied to him.

All civilized nations justly regard assassination as the most cowardly and infamous of crimes. Among the Anglo-Saxon nations it meets with no apologists nor tolerance whatever. It never has obtained any countenance among them. On all hands the very suggestion of assassination is justly regarded with horror and scorn. The name of Wilkes Booth is to-day a synonym in this country for assassination, and every mention of his vile deed excites a feeling of unutterable disgust in the public mind. His fame is a speck on the reputation that would attach to the wretch who should dare to act upon Mr. Good's infamous suggestion.

One would suppose that an individual so notoriously fond of filling the public eye as Mr. Good would himself appropriate this claim for Napoleonic immortality. It was supposed that the spirit of the late Jim Fisk looked down with intense satisfaction on the vulgar blare and parade that characterized his funeral, and even felt fully compensated by it for the manner of his taking off. Why, in like manner, would not the disembodied identity of Mr. Good be compensated and satisfied by his chances for the reputation he predicts for the assassin who shall shoot or stab President Grant and General Sheridan. Knowing Mr. Good's proverbial weakness for publicity we should suppose that if he felt sure of achieving a fame half as enduring as that of Napoleon he would not let the present opportunity escape him. Perhaps he hesitates for the present in hopes that when Walker and Camden shall play out as Senatorial candidates he will be taken up in the Legislature on an assassination basis and elected. When his hopes in this particular are as badly smashed as they were at Ellenboro last summer, we shall wait with some anxiety to see what direction his insatiable hankering for publicity will take next.

Our Moundsville Letter.

MOUNDSVILLE, Jan. 22, 1874.

Editors of the Intelligencer.

We were a few days ago visited by another arctic wave, and Wednesday at daylight the thermometer stood at 4 below zero.

Our County Court is still in session but as to the business being done I am not informed.

On Tuesday of this week the body of C. Anshutz was brought from Pittsburgh, where he died. He was buried Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M. He was a native of this place and I understand was much respected by all who knew him. Another warning to teach us that "in the midst of life we are in death."

The meeting of the M. E. Church is still in progress, and the indications now are that we will have a wonderful revival. Already some 60 or 70, have been converted and the interest seems still on the increase. Old and young, parents and children, are all candidates of its benefits, and a feeling of solemnity pervades the entire community.

News from the Permanent Seat is anxiously looked for each morning as the daily makes its appearance and many are the speculations as to the coming man, to succeed Senator Borenman. Walker stock seems to be about par just now, and some knowing ones are satisfied that he is the man that will be selected by the caucus soon to be held. This is chosen by the caucus how will it be with those gentlemen who felt it their duty to give the election to let their constituents know that they would not under any circumstances vote for H. S. Walker?

We hope all our legislators will not be influenced by any mercenary motives in casting their votes, but they will vote for him whom they honestly think is the best man for the position. If all honestly do this, I am satisfied that neither Walker nor Camden will be selected. But the great trouble seems to me to be that there is a chance of Wheeling becoming the headquarters for many worthless tramps, who do not deserve either the sympathies or the charities of any community. Many of them are able to work for all they get, but they are not willing to do so. I think your suggestion in your editorial, that they be employed in some manner and be compelled to earn their soup, is at least worthy the respectful consideration of the city fathers.

In my last communication I made use of the following language: "It is my understanding that all the assault and battery cases are compromised in some way. I suppose the whisky cases are all that are on the list, and judging from the papers we apprehend they might as well be off." Our worthy Prosecuting Attorney, J. L. Parkinson, feels that he is misrepresented in this statement—that especially as regards the whisky cases a wrong impression might be made. All I have to say is that it was not my intention to wrong or misrepresent any one. I would want to do an act so mean. It was my understanding that the cases spoken of had been compromised, but I had heard nothing spoken derogatory to the Prosecuting Attorney in connection with it; nor did I really hear or know the nature of all the cases. As to the whisky business, I only meant what I know is a fact,

that all legislation against the selling of whisky in Moundsville has amounted to nothing. But I don't attribute this to any neglect of duty on the part of Mr. Parkinson; on the contrary he has always been very zealous in the discharge of his duty on this point, and all that ever has been done in the matter at all, that I could see (i. e. effectively) was the finding of the indictments. We cheerfully make this acknowledgment, and say further, that if ever in the poorly-written local items sent by me to your worthy paper I have misrepresented any one, it will be done innocently.

Old Probe is again correct, and to-day we have bright sunshine in contrast with the dark gloom of yesterday.

It is very disagreeable to pedestrians today, as nearly all our pavements are wet except in freezing weather.

Our school building is now pronounced perfectly secure, as the committee appointed to examine it, so certify. We will now again have a suitable hall for lectures or public entertainments.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN NEW YORK.—In a recent sermon Talmage said: "A statistician has estimated that there are in New York and Brooklyn 4,500 women who expend annually \$2,000 each in dress. It is no rare thing when the wedding march sounds on sex dragging through the aisles a bridal dress that has cost \$1,000 or \$1,500. Things have come to such a pass when we cry over sin we wipe the tear away with a \$150 pocket handkerchief. [Laughter.]

The New Orleans Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler, Frye and Marshall, of the Congressional Committee, arrived last night. They had a preliminary meeting to-day and the counsel of either side submitted points of their cases as follows: Points submitted by the Republicans.

First.—That we propose to show that there were over 10,000 Republican voters intimidated from voting the Republican ticket. 1st. By Colfax massacre. 2d. By Conshatka massacre. 3d. By White League conspiracy. 4th. By the violence of the Ku Klux Klan officers throughout the State and installing of illegal McEnery officials. 5th. By general proscription and persecution of Republicans. 6th. By insurrection of September 14.

Second.—That the White League is an organized conspiracy against the State Government and confederated with kindred organizations throughout the South, and that its object is the overthrow of the reconstructed government and the virtual annulment of the Constitutional amendments and of the Reconstruction acts. The results is an extensive revival of the old hostility against the United States government.

Third.—That the pretended White organization of the House of Representatives on January 12, 1874, was a conspiracy to overthrow the Reconstruction acts, and that it was part of a conspiracy to revolutionize the entire State government.

Fourth.—We desire to submit evidence upon political assassinations and murders, proscription in the theatre and other places, and the expulsion of colored children from schools by mobs.

In answer to points made by the counsel of the other side, we will show, if allowed, that the intimidation complained of by the United States military was in fact entirely justified by the guilty complicity in the massacres of Colfax and Conshatka, who thought that they were suspected of such complicity, felt of the service of legal warrants for their arrest, which warrants could only be served safely on the military forces of the United States. We also propose to show, by extracts from files, by the White League press, the boldest and most open advocacy of assassination and murder of Republicans, as well as riots, armed resistance, and armed resistance to the United States.

The points submitted by the Conservatives are:

First.—That the election of 1874 was a free, fair and peaceable election on the part of the Conservatives, and that the Conservatives carried the election, procuring a majority of twenty-nine in the House, ten Senators and their State Treasurer by over 4,000 majority, and at least one additional member of Congress not returned by the Returning Board.

Second.—That the Returning Board falsified the result by illegal and fraudulent practices.

Third.—That the only intimidation practiced was by the Republican colored people against the white troops, and the order of the United States Marshal, on and about election day to intimidate and deter the white Conservatives from voting.

Fourth.—The general prostration of the national interests of the State by had and corrupt government, and extraordinary depression of property of all kinds throughout the State.

Fifth.—That there has been no intimidation, or outages against the Conservatives, or that they have been exercised on any political grounds but only on moral grounds when considered corrupt and immoral by the communities in which they lived.

Sixth.—That where enemies have occurred, they have sprung from local causes, generally oppression and robbery of the people by corrupt officials, and were only political in the sense that the people resisted the invasion of their rights and that in such enemies the people were first attacked and outraged.

Seventh.—That the criminal statistics of the State will show more homicides, arson, and other crimes, by the colored race than by the white race, and that a large proportion of said crimes are traceable to the bad administration of the government by Kellogg's appointees and the wholesale pardoning of criminals by the said Kellogg as Governor.

Eighth.—That where disturbances occurred they were local, and without collusion, co-operation or preconcert between the colored and white portions of the State, on the part of either.

Ninth.—That frauds were committed by the Republican party to the amount of several thousand votes in the city of New Orleans and throughout the State by fraudulent registration by the supervisors of registration appointed by Kellogg, and that said fraudulent papers were voted in the interest of the Republican party.

Tenth.—That the present House of Representatives is an illegal body, organized in violation of law, and has had at the end of a legal quorum.

Eleventh.—We deny the legality of all the conclusions contained in the brief submitted by the Republican counsel, and especially that there exists in this State any disloyalty.

Twelfth.—We deny generally all the allegations of fact and conclusions contained in the brief of points submitted by the Republican counsel, and especially that there exists in this State any disloyalty to the government of the United States, and of this we challenge proof.

The committee will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to hear evidence touching the proceeding of the Returning Board in relation to the election of 1874.

—The House Judiciary Committee has directed a favorable report to be made on the bill for extending the time for presentation of claims for back pay and bounty.

By Telegraph.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

Night Dispatches.

CHARLESTON DISPATCH.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

TWO BALLOTS TAKEN.

Close Race Between Camden, Walker and Price, With Brannon Not Far Off.

Special to the Intelligencer:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23—2 A. M.

The Democratic party went into caucus last evening at 8 o'clock in the State House. Mr. Welch of Mineral, was made chairman. A spirited discussion arose upon the question of excluding the lobby. The result of the vote was in favor of exclusion. This was considered a first blood for Camden.

About three hundred people are proming in and around the Capitol, anxiously and impatiently awaiting the result.

The two-thirds proposition was defeated by a substitute requiring a majority of all the Democratic members elected, which is 37. It is thought that this will defeat both Camden and Walker.

In the caucus Mr. Woodall nominated B. F. Price, Mr. Jackson nominated J. N. Camden, Mr. Miller nominated Mr. Caperton, Mr. McGinnis nominated H. S. Walker, and Mr. Fox nominated Mr. Brannon.

On the first ballot the vote stood, Camden, 18; Price, 16; Walker, 15; Brannon, 12; Okay Johnson, 2; S. A. Miller, 1. A second ballot was held, in which Walker stood 17; Camden, 16; Price, 16; Caperton, 7; Brannon, 12; J. M. Bennett, 1; Okay Johnson, 1. The race is between Camden, Walker and Price, but no one can predict the result. Caucus adjourned at midnight.

Judge Perkins on Liquor Licenses.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 22.—This forenoon Judge Perkins, of the Supreme Court bench, filed a lengthy opinion on the forty liquor cases appealed to his Court from the Board of County Commissioners, and the result is that the County Auditor is directed to issue each of the applicants a license for the retailing of liquors. In this opinion Judge Perkins says:

"It is not necessary that the petition should contain the signatures of those who actually vote at the election, but rather a majority of the actual voters in the ward."

"If there was no evidence before him that the applicants treated the signers to their petition as an inducement or bribery for such signers, although treated after such signatures had been made."

"The Statutes provide no particular form, but give in substance what I shall hereafter refer to as the form of the petition. The forms objected to, and on which the applications were refused by the Commissioners, was prepared under the supervision of the County Auditor, and a previous board granted licenses thereon."

"The appeal of Alder E. of the County of Madison, is granted to Dean Updegraff, No. 1 Fayette street, the appellants failed to state that they were aggrieved by such a decision of the Commissioners. Further, that the affidavit did not contain the names of the actual voters who had been induced to sign the petition. It did not show that any injury had been done the appellants in case of public nuisance. It appears that, however much he may be aggrieved by it, if he suffers no injury in person or property other than that which is common to the public, he cannot have a suit in court. It strikes us that the same rule would apply in this case, and hence that the affidavit discloses no legal interest in the appellants authorizing them to appeal."

Senatorial Elections.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, January 22.—The General Assembly balloted unsuccessfully to-day for U. S. Senator and then adjourned until Tuesday. Barnside had 45 votes.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, January 22.—The Republican Caucus was held to-night and 59 members were present. On the informal ballot 69 votes were cast, of which Carpenter received 40; Washburn 11; Ruble 2; Dixon 2; scattering 3. On the first formal vote Carpenter received 44; Washburn 13; Ruble 1; and Fairchild 1. The nomination was made unanimous.

A committee waited on Senator Carpenter and informed him of his nomination and directed him to address the audience in the Assembly Chamber. His appearance was greeted with tremendous applause. He made a brief address.

The Democrats held a Caucus but adjourned without making any nomination.

Weather Report.

WAS. DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22—2:30 P. M.

In the West (U. S. States), Tennessee and Ohio Valley, falling barometer, rising temperature, winds shifting to the east or south and clear or partly cloudy weather.

In the Upper Lake Region and Upper Mississippi Valley, lower barometer, higher temperature, east or south winds, increasing cloudiness and possibly light snow or rain.

In the Lower Missouri Valley and Northwest, cloudy weather and light snow or rain, followed by winds shifting to the west or north, rising barometer, clearing and cold weather.

In the Middle States and Lower Lake Region, higher barometer, northwest winds and generally clear weather in the former, but with slight changes in temperature and winds shifting to the southeast in the latter.

The Ohio River will continue rising at Pittsburgh. The Mississippi river at and below Cairo is slowly falling.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The following is the comparative cotton statement: Net receipts at all United States ports for the week, 97,913 bales; last year, 157,905; total to date, 2,403,114; last year, 2,886,907. Exports for the week, 69,038 bales; last year, 114,432; total to date, 1,241,428; last year, 1,233,904. Stock at all United States ports, 8,811,942 bales; last year, 795,357. Stock at all interior towns, 148,651 bales; last year, 147,830. Stock at Liverpool, 756,000 bales; last year, 756,000. Stock of American stock for Great Britain, 240,000 bales; last year, 319,000.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 22.

Mr. Scott presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania against the restoration of duty on tea and coffee, and for the repeal of the law of 1872, relieving foreign products of the ten per cent tax.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported favorably on the bill making an appropriation for a public building at Covington, Ky. Placed on the calendar. He also reported favorably on House bill to provide an appropriation for continuing the construction of a postoffice and custom house at St. Louis.

Mr. West presented the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback as Senator elect from Louisiana for the term expiring March 4th, 1879, and they were read at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Sherman moved that the credentials and all accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Thurman said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purpose to be the credentials of this person two years ago were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and they reported back to the Senate. Subsequently they were re-referred to the Committee at the request of the Senator from Indiana (Morton).

Mr. Sherman said it would be impossible for the Committee to make an examination of all the facts in the case unless they had all the papers. His motion to refer was agreed.

Mr. Sausbury presented the credentials of Thomas F. Bayard, Senator elect from Delaware for a term of six years from March 4, 1875. Placed on file.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to provide for the bar of the two houses of Congress. Referred.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to repeal the act to provide a government for the District of Columbia and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1874. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to establish a court for contested elections. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding an amendment to the Constitution in respect to the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. Anthony said the subject had been so thoroughly discussed in the elaborate report of the chairman of the Committee that nothing remained to be said upon the subject of contested elections. He discussed the inconvenience and danger of the present system of electing a President and the desirability of a change. He reviewed the working of the Electoral College for the last fifty years, and in conclusion he gave his cordial assent to this important change which was so fully and ably discussed by the chairman of the Committee. He then proposed that the resolution be postponed until Wednesday next, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Shurtz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution to secure the people of Louisiana the right of self government under the Constitution.

SHERMAN ON LOUISIANA.

Mr. Sherman being entitled to the floor said that he did not regret that some little time had elapsed since this question was last discussed here, as it could now be debated with more freedom. He discussed the question of the organization of the Legislature in Louisiana on the 4th inst, and said that of the 102 members present, 52 were Republicans and 50 Democrats. The conduct of Wiltz was bold and daring, but given in substance what I shall hereafter refer to as the form of the petition. The forms objected to, and on which the applications were refused by the Commissioners, was prepared under the supervision of the County Auditor, and a previous board granted licenses thereon."

"The appeal of Alder E. of the County of Madison, is granted to Dean Updegraff, No. 1 Fayette street, the appellants failed to state that they were aggrieved by such a decision of the Commissioners. Further, that the affidavit did not contain the names of the actual voters who had been induced to sign the petition. It did not show that any injury had been done the appellants in case of public nuisance. It appears that, however much he may be aggrieved by it, if he suffers no injury in person or property other than that which is common to the public, he cannot have a suit in court. It strikes us that the same rule would apply in this case, and hence that the affidavit discloses no legal interest in the appellants authorizing them to appeal."

Mr. Sherman said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purpose to be the credentials of this person two years ago were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and they reported back to the Senate. Subsequently they were re-referred to the Committee at the request of the Senator from Indiana (Morton).

Mr. Sherman said it would be impossible for the Committee to make an examination of all the facts in the case unless they had all the papers. His motion to refer was agreed.

Mr. Sausbury presented the credentials of Thomas F. Bayard, Senator elect from Delaware for a term of six years from March 4, 1875. Placed on file.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to provide for the bar of the two houses of Congress. Referred.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to repeal the act to provide a government for the District of Columbia and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1874. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to establish a court for contested elections. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding an amendment to the Constitution in respect to the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. Anthony said the subject had been so thoroughly discussed in the elaborate report of the chairman of the Committee that nothing remained to be said upon the subject of contested elections. He discussed the inconvenience and danger of the present system of electing a President and the desirability of a change. He reviewed the working of the Electoral College for the last fifty years, and in conclusion he gave his cordial assent to this important change which was so fully and ably discussed by the chairman of the Committee. He then proposed that the resolution be postponed until Wednesday next, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Shurtz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution to secure the people of Louisiana the right of self government under the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purpose to be the credentials of this person two years ago were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and they reported back to the Senate. Subsequently they were re-referred to the Committee at the request of the Senator from Indiana (Morton).

Mr. Sherman said it would be impossible for the Committee to make an examination of all the facts in the case unless they had all the papers. His motion to refer was agreed.

Mr. Sausbury presented the credentials of Thomas F. Bayard, Senator elect from Delaware for a term of six years from March 4, 1875. Placed on file.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to provide for the bar of the two houses of Congress. Referred.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to repeal the act to provide a government for the District of Columbia and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1874. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to establish a court for contested elections. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding an amendment to the Constitution in respect to the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. Anthony said the subject had been so thoroughly discussed in the elaborate report of the chairman of the Committee that nothing remained to be said upon the subject of contested elections. He discussed the inconvenience and danger of the present system of electing a President and the desirability of a change. He reviewed the working of the Electoral College for the last fifty years, and in conclusion he gave his cordial assent to this important change which was so fully and ably discussed by the chairman of the Committee. He then proposed that the resolution be postponed until Wednesday next, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Shurtz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution to secure the people of Louisiana the right of self government under the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purpose to be the credentials of this person two years ago were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and they reported back to the Senate. Subsequently they were re-referred to the Committee at the request of the Senator from Indiana (Morton).

Mr. Sherman said it would be impossible for the Committee to make an examination of all the facts in the case unless they had all the papers. His motion to refer was agreed.

Mr. Sausbury presented the credentials of Thomas F. Bayard, Senator elect from Delaware for a term of six years from March 4, 1875. Placed on file.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to provide for the bar of the two houses of Congress. Referred.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to repeal the act to provide a government for the District of Columbia and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1874. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to establish a court for contested elections. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding an amendment to the Constitution in respect to the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. Anthony said the subject had been so thoroughly discussed in the elaborate report of the chairman of the Committee that nothing remained to be said upon the subject of contested elections. He discussed the inconvenience and danger of the present system of electing a President and the desirability of a change. He reviewed the working of the Electoral College for the last fifty years, and in conclusion he gave his cordial assent to this important change which was so fully and ably discussed by the chairman of the Committee. He then proposed that the resolution be postponed until Wednesday next, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Shurtz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution to secure the people of Louisiana the right of self government under the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purpose to be the credentials of this person two years ago were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and they reported back to the Senate. Subsequently they were re-referred to the Committee at the request of the Senator from Indiana (Morton).

Mr. Sherman said it would be impossible for the Committee to make an examination of all the facts in the case unless they had all the papers. His motion to refer was agreed.

Mr. Sausbury presented the credentials of Thomas F. Bayard, Senator elect from Delaware for a term of six years from March 4, 1875. Placed on file.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to provide for the bar of the two houses of Congress. Referred.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to repeal the act to provide a government for the District of Columbia and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1874. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to establish a court for contested elections. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding an amendment to the Constitution in respect to the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. Anthony said the subject had been so thoroughly discussed in the elaborate report of the chairman of the Committee that nothing remained to be said upon the subject of contested elections. He discussed the inconvenience and danger of the present system of electing a President and the desirability of a change. He reviewed the working of the Electoral College for the last fifty years, and in conclusion he gave his cordial assent to this important change which was so fully and ably discussed by the chairman of the Committee. He then proposed that the resolution be postponed until Wednesday next, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Shurtz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution to secure the people of Louisiana the right of self government under the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purpose to be the credentials of this person two years ago were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and they reported back to the Senate. Subsequently they were re-referred to the Committee at the request of the Senator from Indiana (Morton).

Mr. Sherman said it would be impossible for the Committee to make an examination of all the facts in the case unless they had all the papers. His motion to refer was agreed.

Mr. Sausbury presented the credentials of Thomas F. Bayard, Senator elect from Delaware for a term of six years from March 4, 1875. Placed on file.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to provide for the bar of the two houses of Congress. Referred.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to repeal the act to provide a government for the District of Columbia and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1874. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to establish a court for contested elections. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding an amendment to the Constitution in respect to the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. Anthony said the subject had been so thoroughly discussed in the elaborate report of the chairman of the Committee that nothing remained to be said upon the subject of contested elections. He discussed the inconvenience and danger of the present system of electing a President and the desirability of a change. He reviewed the working of the Electoral College for the last fifty years, and in conclusion he gave his cordial assent to this important change which was so fully and ably discussed by the chairman of the Committee. He then proposed that the resolution be postponed until Wednesday next, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Shurtz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution to secure the people of Louisiana the right of self government under the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purpose to be the credentials of this person two years ago were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and they reported back to the Senate. Subsequently they were re-referred to the Committee at the request of the Senator from Indiana (Morton).

Mr. Sherman said it would be impossible for the Committee to make an examination of all the facts in the case unless they had all the papers. His motion to refer was agreed.

Mr. Sausbury presented the credentials of Thomas F. Bayard, Senator elect from Delaware for a term of six years from March 4, 1875. Placed on file.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to provide for the bar of the two houses of Congress. Referred.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to repeal the act to provide a government for the District of Columbia and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1874. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to establish a court for contested elections. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding an amendment to the Constitution in respect to the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. Anthony said the subject had been so thoroughly discussed in the elaborate report of the chairman of the Committee that nothing remained to be said upon the subject of contested elections. He discussed the inconvenience and danger of the present system of electing a President and the desirability of a change. He reviewed the working of the Electoral College for the last fifty years, and in conclusion he gave his cordial assent to this important change which was so fully and ably discussed by the chairman of the Committee. He then proposed that the resolution be postponed until Wednesday next, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Shurtz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution to secure the people of Louisiana the right of self government under the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purpose to be the credentials of this person two years ago were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and they reported back to the Senate. Subsequently they were re-referred to the Committee at the request of the Senator from Indiana (Morton).

Mr. Sherman said it would be impossible for the Committee to make an examination of all the facts in the case unless they had all the papers. His motion to refer was agreed.

Mr. Sausbury presented the credentials of Thomas F. Bayard, Senator elect from Delaware for a term of six years from March 4, 1875. Placed on file.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to provide for the bar of the two houses of Congress. Referred.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to repeal the act to provide a government for the District of Columbia and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1874. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to establish a court for contested elections. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding an amendment to the Constitution in respect to the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. Anthony said the subject had been so thoroughly discussed in the elaborate report of the chairman of the Committee that nothing remained to be said upon the subject of contested elections. He discussed the inconvenience and danger of the present system of electing a President and the desirability of a change. He reviewed the working of the Electoral College for the last fifty years, and in conclusion he gave his cordial assent to this important change which was so fully and ably discussed by the chairman of the Committee. He then proposed that the resolution be postponed until Wednesday next, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Shurtz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution to secure the people of Louisiana the right of self government under the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purpose to be the credentials of this person two years ago were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and they reported back to the Senate. Subsequently they were re-referred to the Committee at the request of the Senator from Indiana (Morton).

Mr. Sherman said it would be impossible for the Committee to make an examination of all the facts in the case unless they had all the papers. His motion to refer was agreed.

Mr. Sausbury presented the credentials of Thomas F. Bayard, Senator elect from Delaware for a term of six years from March 4, 1875. Placed on file.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to provide for the bar of the two houses of Congress. Referred.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to repeal the act to provide a government for the District of Columbia and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1874. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to establish a court for contested elections. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding an amendment to the Constitution in respect to the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. Anthony said the subject had been so thoroughly discussed in the elaborate report of the chairman of the Committee that nothing remained to be said upon the subject of contested elections. He discussed the inconvenience and danger of the present system of electing a President and the desirability of a change. He reviewed the working of the Electoral College for the last fifty years, and in conclusion he gave his cordial assent to this important change which was so fully and ably discussed by the chairman of the Committee. He then proposed that the resolution be postponed until Wednesday next, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Shurtz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution to secure the people of Louisiana the right of self government under the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purpose to be the credentials of this person two years ago were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and they reported back to the Senate. Subsequently they were re-referred to the Committee at the request of the Senator from Indiana (Morton).

Mr. Sherman said it would be impossible for the Committee to make an examination of all the facts in the case unless they had all the papers. His motion to refer was agreed.

Mr. Sausbury presented the credentials of Thomas F. Bayard, Senator elect from Delaware for a term of six years from March 4, 1875. Placed on file.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to provide for the bar of the two houses of Congress. Referred.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to repeal the act to provide a government for the District of Columbia and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1874. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to establish a court for contested elections. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding an amendment to the Constitution in respect to the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. Anthony said the subject had been so thoroughly discussed in the elaborate report of the chairman of the Committee that nothing remained to be said upon the subject of contested elections. He discussed the inconvenience and danger of the present system of electing a President and the desirability of a change. He reviewed the working of the Electoral College for the last fifty years, and in conclusion he gave his cordial assent to this important change which was so fully and ably discussed by the chairman of the Committee. He then proposed that the resolution be postponed until Wednesday next, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Shurtz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution to secure the people of Louisiana the right of self government under the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purpose to be the credentials of this person two years ago were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and they reported back to the Senate. Subsequently they were re-referred to the Committee at the request of the Senator from Indiana (Morton).

Mr. Sherman said it would be impossible for the Committee to make an examination of all the facts in the case unless they had all the papers. His motion to refer was agreed.

Mr. Sausbury presented the credentials of Thomas F. Bayard, Senator elect from Delaware for a term of six years from March 4, 1875. Placed on file.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to provide for the bar of the two houses of Congress. Referred.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to repeal the act to provide a government for the District of Columbia and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1874. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to establish a court for contested elections. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding an amendment to the Constitution in respect to the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. Anthony said the subject had been so thoroughly discussed in the elaborate report of the chairman of the Committee that nothing remained to be said upon the subject of contested elections. He discussed the inconvenience and danger of the present system of electing a President and the desirability of a change. He reviewed the working of the Electoral College for the last fifty years, and in conclusion he gave his cordial assent to this important change which was so fully and ably discussed by the chairman of the Committee. He then proposed that the resolution be postponed until Wednesday next, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Shurtz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution to secure the people of Louisiana the right of self government under the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purpose to be the credentials of this person two years ago were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and they reported back to the Senate. Subsequently they were re-referred to the Committee at the request of the Senator from Indiana (Morton).

Mr. Sherman said it would be impossible for the Committee to make an examination of all the facts in the case unless they had all the papers. His motion to refer was agreed.

Mr. Sausbury presented the credentials of Thomas F. Bayard, Senator elect from Delaware for a term of six years from March 4, 1875. Placed on file.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to provide for the bar of the two houses of Congress. Referred.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to repeal the act to provide a government for the District of Columbia and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1874. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to establish a court for contested elections. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding an amendment to the Constitution in respect to the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. Anthony said the subject had been so thoroughly discussed in the elaborate report of the chairman of the Committee that nothing remained to be said upon the subject of contested elections. He discussed the inconvenience and danger of the present system of electing a President and the desirability of a change. He reviewed the working of the Electoral College for the last fifty years, and in conclusion he gave his cordial assent to this important change which was so fully and ably discussed by the chairman of the Committee. He then proposed that the resolution be postponed until Wednesday next, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Shurtz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution to secure the people of Louisiana the right of self government under the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purpose to be the credentials of this person two years ago were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and they reported back to the Senate. Subsequently they were re-referred to the Committee at the request of the Senator from Indiana (Morton).

Mr. Sherman said it would be impossible for the Committee to make an examination of all the facts in the case unless they had all the papers. His motion to refer was agreed.

Mr. Sausbury presented the credentials of Thomas F. Bayard, Senator elect from Delaware for a term of six years from March 4, 1875. Placed on file.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to provide for the bar of the two houses of Congress. Referred.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to repeal the act to provide a government for the District of Columbia and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1874. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to establish a court for contested elections. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding an amendment to the Constitution in respect to the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. Anthony said the subject had been so thoroughly discussed in the elaborate report of the chairman of the Committee that nothing remained to be said upon the subject of contested elections. He discussed the inconvenience and danger of the present system of electing a President and the desirability of a change. He reviewed the working of the Electoral College for the last fifty years, and in conclusion he gave his cordial assent to this important change which was so fully and ably discussed by the chairman of the Committee. He then proposed that the resolution be postponed until Wednesday next, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Shurtz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution to secure the people of Louisiana the right of self government under the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purpose to